SMITH'S REPORT

On the holocaust Controversy

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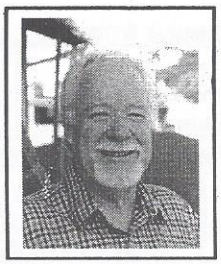

Encouraging an open debate on the Holocaust taboo, and on the U.S. alliance with Israel. Without the first we will never have the second.

NOTEBOOK

So—this is the 100th issue of *Smith's Report*. It would only be natural to celebrate the occasion. I've been distracted by the story to your right. I didn't realize the significance of the story at first. Now I have. I've devoted almost all this issue of **SR** to it.

Arthur Ochs Sulzberger Jr., publisher of the *New York Times*, the most influential newspaper on the planet, appears to feel some anxiety about the revisionist work I do on campus. It is so troubling for him that he has involved himself—personally (!)—in seeing to it that I am kept out of student newspapers on American college campuses.

Why would a man in Sulzberger's position and influence make the time to help a smarmy ADL effort to censor the writings of a man in my modest—not to put too fine a point on it—position? At the beginning, without the Holocaust story there would have been no Israel. Today, without the Holocaust story, support for Israel in the U.S. Congress would begin to waver. Where would it stop?

Who knows? That's the whole of it. Who knows?

New York Times publisher colludes with ADL to censor revisionist arguments in student newspapers

In the last issue of SR (Notebook, p. 1) I reported that Arthur Butz had alerted me to a short article in the Summer edition of *ADL on the Frontline*. The article was titled "Guidance on Extremism From the New York Times and the ADL. The article told us how ADL National Director Abraham H. Foxman and *New York Times* publisher Arthur Sulzberger, Jr. addressed a colloquium to reinforce the ADL's guiding principle of balancing "freedom of the press with *responsibility* of the press when responding to hate submissions."

The palaver about "responsibility" and "hate submissions" is the standard ADL-Abraham Foxman trash-talkin' rhetoric that he has sponsored so successfully for so many years to manage various media and political establishments. With regard to revisionism, Mr. Foxman really has no choice. He can either work to censor revisionist arguments, or he can watch as the Holocaust story is deconstructed piece by piece in public and what would inevitably follow—the beginning of the erosion of support for Israel in the U.S. Congress.

I see now that when I reported on the story here last month, I did so with a certain lack of imagination. I saw the story as one where the ADL's Foxman had once again turned his attention to my work on campus. Nothing new in that really. I have been a star player in the ADL's rogues' gallery in print and on the ADL Website for years. I have been condemned by the best and the brightest in academia and

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the press. From one perspective, it's something of a yawner.

So I saw the story as just another story. Interesting, fun, but nothing new. I would report the story in *Smith's Report* and let it go at that. At the same time, I was focused on the Otto-Frank-was-a-Nazi-collaborator story for radio and other media. Otto had my full attention. I would not let myself be distracted by a story that had no second chapter.

Then, on 29 August, I received a note via email from Albert Doyle, a **SR** reader in Florida. It said simply:

> *I don't write letters to the editor of the Times anymore. Waste of time. I go direct to the top of the house. It worked once. I'll let you know if this gets a response.*

What followed was a letter he had already sent to the executive editor of the *Times* Bill Keller, and copied to its publisher, Arthur Ochs Sulzberger, Jr.

August 29, 2003

Mr. Bill Keller, Executive Editor
The New York Times
229 West 43d Street
New York, N.Y. 10036

Dear Mr. Keller,

I was surprised to hear that the New York Times had joined the Anti Defamation League in a plan to censor opinions found distasteful to the ADL. I hope that those reports are wrong because if they are true I would find them a black mark against the Times.

The ADL says that the Times joined in a "colloquium" apparently aimed at blacklisting the ads of a single Holocaust revisionist in college campus publications. They boast of "educating" student journalists and others to understand that blacklisting certain views is perfectly acceptable. One would expect that this would normally be a hard sell in a new academic world where students are brought to question every value from traditional religion to sexual morality.

The ADL claims to have made the young people understand that there is however one subject which is so sacred that it cannot be questioned; "the Holocaust" as defined by the ADL. Anyone who questions any aspect of that quasi-religious dogma says the ADL may legitimately be subject to a blacklisting which will shut them off from intellectual discourse. It is hard to believe that the Times could be part of such an outrage against freedom particularly since the subject is replete with dubious stories, from fraudulent biographies to war stories of "Jewish soap".

There is a real element of irony in this in that the main target revisionist is apparently Bradley Smith, an individual with few financial resources whereas the ADL and the Times are multimillion-dollar powerhouses, cultural and political gate keepers of our society with vast organizations and resources. Smith should be flattered. His little ads calling for debate must be very dangerous to the well known agenda of the giant ADL, an organization dedicated to the support of a foreign country, the Zionist state of Israel and whose sources of funding are secret.

Given the nature of the ADL's political agenda it is perhaps not surprising that they are anxious to defend Holocaust maxima at all costs. "The Holocaust" is after all the ultimate moral excuse for all of the outrageous actions of the Zionist state; the theft of land, the mistreatment of the Palestinians, the defiance of international law and UN resolutions, none of which would be tolerated if done by another nation. The excuse: they suffered so much—they are entitled. Nonsense of course and scarcely an excuse for the New York Times to join in this kind of censorship of opinions the ADL doesn't like.

In any case, based on the ADL report of the subject matter of the colloquium the Times is said to have joined the ADL in advising the student journalists not to run Smith's ads because they are "hate submissions". This is a falsehood and a slander of Smith. One need not agree with Smith's views on "the Holocaust" but clearly they are not based on "hate" of the Jews or any other group. In fact he is not even a Holocaust "denier" as the ADL is fond of calling their targets since he does not deny that Jews were mistreated and killed by the Nazis. He and many others like him only question certain of the claimed stories about "the Holocaust" including the numbers of victims, the evidence of Nazi extermination plans, the existence of gas chambers, and other matters, many of which have been conceded by scholars to be untrue or exaggerated claims about the historic event which has become known as "the Holocaust".

He calls for open discussion of these subjects. The response of the ADL is to try mightily to silence him and those like him and to block open discussion of "the Holocaust" at all costs. One wonders why? If these ideas are so far fetched why not expose them? It is often said by the ADL and those who support their views that Holocaust revisionists' views have been discredited by scholarship, but even a cursory examination will disclose that this is not true. In fact the revisionists' case is never confronted directly. It is only denounced. See "The Giant With Feet of Clay" by Juergen Graf, Theses & Dissertations Press, 2001, a critique of Raul Hilberg, the leading Holocaust scholar.

Smith is not alone in his views. Many other intelligent, competent people hold similar views even though they are routinely ignored, demonized and persecuted. There is a real story here if the Times wants to pursue it but I warn you, the ADL won't like it. Many of the revisionist claims have been conceded by reputable Jewish scholars if not by the fanatics of the ADL. Perhaps this explains the zeal of the ADL to shut off discussion, but it is no excuse for the Times to join the lynch mob. The well-known scholar Norman Finkelstein, no revisionist himself, has said that the subject of Holocaust studies "is replete with nonsense if not sheer fraud" (The Holocaust Industry, Verso, 2000).

Why are the views of such people to be silenced? In no other area are there such sacred taboos. Finkelstein by the way was run out of CUNY for his heretical views about using the Holocaust for financial shakedowns.

In any case, I find it disgusting and shameful for the New York Times to join in such a censorship endeavor. And I've got news for the ADL. Those college editors think for themselves. Many of them have seen Smith's web site and have figured out what was going on at the "colloquium". Some may have been impressed but the result may not be entirely to the ADL's liking.

I would like your comments on this because as a lifelong reader of the Times I would hope that you of all people have not really joined in this kind of repressive, anti-intellectual campaign. People who question this intellectual terror campaign promoted by the ADL are not "Holocaust deniers", "anti-semites", etc. as alleged in the smears of these impassioned defenders of Israel. The New York Times should not align itself with such things.

Very truly yours,

Albert Regan Doyle
224 Daniel Drive
Sanibel, FL 33957
Tel 239 395-0372

Cc: Arthur Ochs Sulzberger, Jr., Publisher, New York Times

It was a good letter. I had never written a letter to the publisher of the *New York Times*, or the publisher of any other important periodical. It would be a good letter to post on breakhisbones.com. I would probably reprint it in *Smith's Report*.

But I was focused on the Otto Frank story, which was becoming something of an Anne Frank story. I had asked Robert Faurisson for advice on the way I was going about things. He was criticizing what I had done, and was pointing me toward information that I had forgotten or not yet become aware of. I had my hands full.

Then, on 4 September, Doyle called from Florida to inform me that he had just gotten off the telephone with William Borders, a Senior News Editor with the *New York Times*. The *Times* had gotten Doyle's 29 August letter maybe on 2 or 3 September and they were already on the horn. Why? Following is a reconstruction of the conversation between Borders and Doyle, in Doyle's words.

Bill Borders said that he was calling at the request of both Executive Editor Bill Keller and Publisher Arthur Sulzberger Jr. about my letter of August 29th to them.

He expressed puzzlement about my complaints, which he professed not to recognize. He said that the New York Times had not and would not take part in blacklisting activities such as I had described in my letter.

I told him that this was good news but indicated that the Times might then have a complaint against the ADL because they were certainly giving a different impression. He said that he didn't want to get into a squabble with the ADL or words to that effect. He asked what the source of my information was for my complaint.

I pointed out that I had mentioned the ADL as the source in my letter to the Times, but agreed that I had not detailed the exact source, which I then gave him: the ADL on the Frontline article as cited in Bradley Smith's newsletter, which I read to him, mentioning the part played by Mr. Sulzberger in the conference. I may also have mentioned Art Butz as the original source of the Frontline piece, but Borders didn't mention Art and I'm not sure that I did.

I suggested to Mr. Borders that he might verify the Frontline source with the ADL, but he indicated no interest in doing so, saying that he didn't much care to get involved with the ADL, or words to that effect. He then suggested that perhaps the Frontline piece was not even an ADL official publication because people often used the Times' name when they should not do so. I told him that I had no idea about that but doubted it, and I again suggested that he ask the ADL. He did not pursue that line further.

He said that I seemed to be defensive about his questions. I responded that perhaps that was so because he seemed to be questioning my honesty. [That was definitely the tone of the conversation.] He assured me that he was only doing the checking that good NY Times journalists do. I agreed with that idea and asked if I could supply any other information, but he didn't ask for any. I told him that I would Email him the text of the ADL document and he thanked me.

Within ten minutes Mr. Borders called me back. He said that he had been checking the ADL website and suggested that I do the same. [He had done a lot of work in ten minutes it seems.] I told him that I was familiar with it. He said that the conference I had mentioned was not reported on the ADL site but that there were many references to Bradley Smith. He asked if I knew that Smith is a "Holocaust revisionist".

I told him that I am very familiar with the ADL's dislike of Bradley Smith, and the fact that that dislike of Smith was one of the principal reasons for the conferences that took place. He gave the impression that this was all news to him. We parted cordially.

Doyle and I were both surprised that a Senior News Editor had been "assigned" to look into the charges outlined in Doyle's letter. Someone close to the *Times* executive editor Bill Keller, perhaps Keller himself, thought it would really be best to nip in the bud any potential story suggested by the letter.

We speculated that when Borders called he really did not know whether the information in *Smith's Report*, and in Doyle's letter, was true or not. Butz suggested that if that were the case, then Borders was not in the loop at the *Times*. That in turn suggested that the "loop" must be pretty small if a "senior" news editor was not in it. Executive editor Keller would be aware of the story, and publisher Arthur Sulzberger Jr. would certainly be aware of the story, as he was a leading participant in it.

With William Borders having made two telephone calls to Doyle, the story suddenly had my attention. I would go ahead with the Otto and Anne Frank story for radio, but I needed confirmation of the ADL story in *On the Frontline*. I set out to find something on the Foxman-Sulzberger séance that was in print, because neither of their Websites had thought it wise to report on the affair via the Internet.

I found one story. Written by a student editor who had attended the colloquium, and it confirmed everything that appeared in the *ADL On the Frontline* story. In spades.

[February 21] 2003

The BI-CO NEWS

Haverford and Bryn Mawr Colleges
Lewis Bauer, News Editor

NY Times colloquium chips away at poignant questions

As an editor of the Bi-Co, I was lucky enough to have the opportunity to attend the third annual National Colloquium on the Freedom of the Press at the New York Times this past Monday, Feb. 10. The event, entitled "Extremism Targets the Campus Press: Balancing Freedom and Responsibility," addressed the increasingly significant issue of extremist and hate groups gaining an advertising foothold in college campus publications.

Featured panelists and discussion facilitators were Abraham Foxman, national director of the Anti Defamation League (ADL), Steven Freeman, director of the ADL's Department of Legal Affairs, ***Steph Jespersen, director of Advertising Acceptability for the New York Times,*** *Jeffrey Ross, the ADL's director of Campus/Higher Education Affairs.* ***New York Times editorial board member Dorothy Samuels, and New York Times Publisher Arthur Sulzberger, Jr.*** [emphasis added].

The colloquium began by outlining some specific examples of extremist activity in the press, such as Bradley Smith's series of ads which directly question the verity and even the occurrence of the Holocaust, and David Horowitz's advertisement which offers a less than sensitive view of the issue of slavery and slave reparations. These full-page ads were printed in a number of college and university papers recently, stirring massive controversy and raising the overarching questions of the responsibility and rights of the press in such situations.

Ross emphasized the incredible bargain hate groups receive when a school publication accepts their advertisements. If a university paper were to run an ad such as either of the above, even purely for the purpose of sparking discussion or expanding awareness, controversy will inevitably explode on campus. Subsequently, Ross noted, "The group will gain local, regional, and even national coverage for only the couple hundred dollars they invested in placing the ad, and they are able to leverage millions of dollars in free publicity." The chain continues, as those whose curiosity is piqued by news coverage investigate the group's website, and a susceptible few may actually seriously entertain the views, which at first glance can be somewhat convincing in their "pseudo-intellectual" presentation.

The discussion then turned naturally to the intricate responsibilities of all members of the press, who, as conveyors of knowledge, wield a great deal of figurative power. "Curbing the influence" of those with questionable and inflammatory messages is far from a simple issue, given America's foundation of freedom of speech and press. The central question was whether stifling such views is even appropriate, and if this is the case at all, in what contexts this would be so.

Sulzberger and Jespersen both invoked the Times' slogan of "All the news that's fit to print," and reminded all present that freedom of the press guarantees not only freedom of expression, but also the right of the press to reserve judgment as to what will go to print [emphasis added]. *While Catherine Manegold, Emory University professor of journalism, asserted that some political bias is acceptable, even desirable in creating an "identity" for a given paper, she also said that editors should be a "responsible voice," and need not feel obligated to leave their doors open to every view. There is a line of acceptability which is not simply drawn by simple personal bias, but defined by accuracy and potential harm, and this line is often transgressed by such opinion pieces as mentioned before.*

Many college and university newspapers are funded in large part by advertising, and many of the student editors present mentioned that the money received for running a series of ads is difficult to turn down. However, as illustrated by Ross, regardless of the intentions behind running such ads, to publish them at all is to play directly into spreading messages that are really not "fit" to appear in public forums.

Sulzberger also addressed this issue, saying that "There are obscene ideas," and further asked editors to "Try to justify taking money to publish something you know is a lie" *[emphasis added]. As long as each organization of the press is an independently active force, as presumably each one should be in a free country, there are no rules keeping offensive material of any type from going to print. The conclusion reached at the colloquium, however, was that presentational responsibility and judgment need to take precedent [sic]over unconditional freedom to prevent what could be a volatile open season on the press.*

Okay. Arthur Ochs Sulzberger had colluded with a smelly, special-interest, Israeli-first organization to encourage college editorial staffs to censor advertisements submitted by Holocaust revisionist organizations—Smith and CODOH being the only ones mentioned. If college editors were to censor

CODOH advertisements written by Smith, they would also refuse to publish any op-ed or column that Smith or any other revisionist might submit.

This story was becoming increasingly a *New York Times* story, not an ADL story. Thus, it was becoming increasingly interesting. Going back through my files I found the following taken from the ADL Website from 1 December 2000—*three years ago!* And "senior" news editors at the *New York Times* want to pretend that the *Times* would "never" collude with a special-interest organization to help censor ideas that that organization does not approve of?

ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE

Press Release: Education

Interpreting the First Amendment on Campus: ADL and The New York Times Address Newspaper Acceptability Policies New York, N.Y., December 1, 2000...

Campus media has long been a forum for expressing opinions that can stretch the limits of Freedom of Speech.

College Newspapers and Holocaust-Denial Ads: Why Editors Need Not Print Such Ads

Unfortunately, too many student-editors believe the First Amendment requires them to publish everything that is submitted. Extremists, bigots and anti-Semites target campus media for exactly that reason. In an effort to guide campus editors and administrators through the advertising and editorial acceptability process, the Anti-Defamation League (ADL) and ***The New York Times (NYT)*** *hosted a national invitational colloquium, "Extremism Targets the Campus Press: Balancing Freedom and Responsibility."*

The one-day event featured Arthur Sulzberger Jr., NYT Publisher; *Abraham H. Foxman, ADL National Director;* ***Steph Jesperson, NYT Director of Advertising Acceptability; Bob Herbert, NYT columnist;*** *Caryl Stern La-Rosa, and Dr. Jeffrey Ross, ADL Campus Affairs Director* [emphasis added].

"As publishers, editors and reporters we want to do everything we can to encourage a full exchange of ideas and opinions. What our newspapers cannot be is the modern day equivalent of a Roman Coliseum where everything goes and the most brutal form of intellectual exchange is permitted," said Mr. Sulzberger. "We cannot allow our publications to be mere billboards for things we know not to be true or for the purveyors of hate and filth [emphasis added].

"We want student-editors to know that the First Amendment should be respected but that there are limits to what is acceptable," added Mr. Foxman. "ADL and The New York Times hosted the forum for the editors and journalists of tomorrow to discuss levels of accountability and acceptability, whether you are at the most respected daily paper in the world or a respected university paper."

A panel discussion with Mr. Jesperson, Mr. Herbert and Dr. Ross, moderated by Ms. Stern-LaRosa, featured an in-depth analysis of the NYT advertising acceptability policies and ADL's role in helping campuses to stand up to extremists who target their media. The case-study for the colloquium were several advertisements that denied the existence of the Holocaust, part of an anti-Semitic campaign that began more than 10 years ago and has appeared in college papers across the country *[emphasis added].*

Thirty-two colleges and universities were represented including ***Swarthmore College****, Columbia University,* ***Virginia Commonwealth University, Skidmore College****, Hampshire College,* ***Wake Forest University, University of Pennsylvania****, Brigham Young University,* ***Harvard University, Binghamton University, Cal State- Sacramento, Sarah Lawrence College****, U. of Maryland-Baltimore and* ***Queens College*** [campuses in bold are a few of upwards of 400 campuses where CODOH advertisements have run—if memory is not doing me a disservice].

The Anti-Defamation League, founded in 1913, is the world's leading organization fighting anti-Semitism through programs and services that counteract hatred, prejudice and bigotry.

© 2000 Anti-Defamation League

I had read this release a year or two earlier and had filed it away as simply more of the same. Again. I think now it was a mistake on my part. Professional journalists respond in print to every criticism they receive in print, or anywhere else. It's how they maintain their public and professional reputation. It was difficult for me to be published anywhere, I was busy managing the over-the-top-successful Campus Project, the ADL was using so much ink criticizing me, that I just didn't have the time to take care of it.

But there was Arthur, *three years ago*, publisher of the most influential newspaper in the world, going out of his way to do what he could to help censor my writings—for the ads were not just "ads," each was an essay set up in ad format.

Now it occurred to me that there was more behind last fall's censoring of the ads for my book, *Break His Bones*, than I had thought. Last fall the ad for the book was run in the *Harvard Crimson*, the *Daily Texan*, and at the *Daily Cal* at Berkeley—one time—then censored. It was very disappointing. There was no rhetoric in the ads, only the cover of the book with the words *"There is no other book like it in the language—none!"*

By that time Arthur Ochs Sulzberger Jr. had already spoken at the ADL colloquium twice and was preparing for the third, informing student editors that they would be publishing "hate" and "lies" if they were to publish anything whatever by me. So the ad got by the student editors one time, but not the second. Arthur Ochs Sulzberger Jr. himself had had a hand in it. Not in it, but behind it. I had not seen the picture in its full dimensions. I had treated the publisher of the *New York*

Times as if he were above playing a personal role in my life. I hadn't taken him seriously. I'd let him get away with saying about me whatever he wanted to say to the very audience that I was attempting to address. In hindsight, a failure of imagination.

But here we are now. I finally do see the picture. I do see the significance of Arthur Ochs Sulzberger Jr. in my life. It looks to me that I have a second story that Arthur will not want me to address. He doesn't want me to write about Holocaust fraud and falsehood in general, I do not believe he will want me to write about Anne Frank's father being a Nazi collaborator, specifically, and now he is not going to want me to write about how he has colluded with a smarmy special-interest organization to see that I am censored everywhere on campus.

My job is to find a way to do exactly what Arthur does not want me to do. Just as Albert Doyle saw this story for what it is before I did, maybe you have some ideas about it yourself. I think I know how I am going to go with this story—I have three of four pretty good ideas. But if you have any ideas yourself, send them along. Last month it was Joe Orolin with the Otto Frank story. This month it was Albert Doyle with the Arthur Ochs Sulzberger Jr. story. I'm working on both. I wonder who will come up with—what?—this month?

When Albert Doyle reminds the *New York Times* that Smith does not "deny" the Holocaust, I am reminded of conversations I have had over the years with a number of revisionists, but particularly with my friend Fritz Berg. Fritz has always argued, for fifteen years—longer—that we should just say it: "The Holocaust is a hoax."

Fritz put his case very succinctly recently in the first sentence of an 800-word letter that was published in the *Putnam Country News & Recorder* in upstate New York.

> *The Holocaust story is a hoax because no one was killed by the Nazis in gas chambers—and because the total number of Jews who could have possibly died in German-occupied territory is minuscule compared to what is alleged.*

Arthur Butz was even more succinct when he titled his book *The Hoax of the Twentieth Century* in 1977. The word *Hoax* has framed the debate over revisionism in America from that time until the present. The "frame" is this: everyone knows that something terrible happened to the Jews of Europe, but revisionists say "it" was a "hoax." The word "it" captures the problem. It suggests, especially to the broad public, "all" of "it." Those who exploit the H. story to their own benefit pretend that revisionism argues that "nothing" happened to the Jews of Europe. It's not what revisionism says, it's very misleading, and in the public mind, very confusing.

So when I began doing radio, where I would speak to tens of thousands, sometimes hundreds of thousands of listeners every month, I was always introduced, in effect, as someone who "denied" that something bad had happened to the Jews of Europe. The argument had been "framed," successfully, by professional extermi-nationists. It is they who still frame the debate. That's the work of the Foxmans and Sulzbergers. To frame the debate. They were, and are, successful at it.

I have chosen not to address the story as framed by the other side, but to frame the debate my way, one that goes to the heart of the American ideal of intellectual freedom. Revisionists should be allowed to debate this historical issue the same way that every other historical issue is debated. Simple. Let the chips fall where they may. If revisionist arguments are weak, they will be destroyed in open debate in full view of the public. On the other hand....

So—I understand that when Doyle writes to the NYT saying that Smith does not "deny" the Holocaust, some of you are going to feel impatient with me. I understand that. Nevertheless, it is the way that I have attempted to frame the debate on radio and college campuses, framing it as a free press, open debate, and intellectual freedom issue, that is acknowledged by the Abraham Foxmans and Arthur Sulzbergers—acknowledged by their own words in these stupid yearly colloquiums—as being what they feel is most dangerous to their control of The Story.

In short, there is more than one way to skin the cat (to coin a phrase), and there is no reason why we all have to use, or even should use, the same tools, the same routines, the same approach, the same whatever, to get the little bugger naked and out in the light of day.

The Otto-Frank-was-a-Nazi-collaborator story

Last month I wrote about my realization—it wasn't a "discovery" because the information has been publicly available for more than fifty years—my realization then that Anne's father, Otto Frank, was a Nazi collaborator and war profiteer. At the same time he seemed to me to be an ordinarily good and honest man who had suffered the loss of his family, his two daughters both dead at the hands of strangers.

The story for me wasn't that he had fiddled with his daughter's "diaries" or how he had manipulated Anne's story, or exploited it, or lived off of it. The story for me was that Otto had been forgiven for having collaborated with the German Nazis, collaborated with the Dutch Nazis, and profiteered by selling product to the Nazi armies at the very time that those armies were busy making Europe "free" of its Jews. Framed that way, I found the story ironic beyond any other story exploited today by the Holocaust Industry. I was enchanted by Otto, and all those involved in the (not-so) mini Anne Frank Industry.

If Otto could be forgiven, why could we not find it in ourselves to forgive the others? The German kids, the Ukrainian kids, the kids from Latvia, Poland, Hungary, Austria, Slovakia, Russia and a dozen other nations who, as teen-agers and very young men, had only done what they were called upon to do for their countries, just like American and British kids served their own countries when they were called to serve? Otto could be forgiven, as a middle-aged man, for selling goods to the German army. But some fellow living in America for the last half century, who, as a kid, had walked perimeter guard at one German camp or another, could not be forgiven. He must be charged, driven from our country, his family torn apart, and his life destroyed.

I saw it as a story for radio, not that it would have legs for print reporters. At the same time, the covering up of the Otto Frank story by every manager and worker and publicist for the Anne Frank industry, which has become a huge enterprise and is still a growing one—the cover-up, the double standards of "forgiveness" and the refusal of forgiveness, might well be a good story for the press. Okay.

Then the story evolved as Arnold Schwarzenegger entered the "recall" race for governor of California. We were informed very quickly that his father, Gustav, had volunteered for the "Brown Shirts," some of whom had participated in "crystal night."

Now I had a story about the father of Anne Frank on the one hand, and the father of Gustav Schwarzenegger on the other. Why should Arnold be saddled with something his father did—there is no evidence that Gustav did anything wrong—and Anne's "reputation" be protected from what her father did?

I faxed releases on the Otto Frank story twice to 200 radio talk shows in the Midwest and West Coast on both for three weeks running. I got nothing. Ten days later I faxed the release about Otto and Gustav to all West Coast talk shows. I faxed it twice. The Schwarzenegger story was hot and I thought I had something that would begin to produce interviews. How were we to judge Arnold because of what his father had done (nothing much) and not judge Anne because of what her father had done (more than Gustav had done)? In the event, no one wanted to talk about it.

But by that time I had a third take on the story. If Anne Frank were alive today (she would be a few months older than I am), "What would Anne say about her father now, if she knew now what the rest of us know? She would be my own age now, one year older. Let's say that she developed as she is pictured in the endless writings about her—into a true humanitarian. What would Anne say about the fact that her own father was a Nazi col-

PRODUCER / TALK *08 September 2003*

WHAT WOULD ANNE FRANK SAY?

Anne Frank, more than any other figure, personifies the suffering of innocent Jews during World War II. How would the author of the intensely human and sympathetic "diaries" react to the brutal killings of the innocent in Israel and the Palestinian territories today, above all to Israeli policies that aim at the subjection, and even expulsion of Palestinian children and their parents from their homeland?

IF ANNE WERE ALIVE TODAY, WHAT WOULD SHE SAY ABOUT

The Nazi-like policy of destroying the homes of the *families* of accused terrorists? The ongoing assassinations of "suspected" terrorists that routinely kill Palestinian children and other bystanders? Or shooting Palestinian children for throwing stones?

WHAT WOULD ANNE SAY about the fact that her own father, Otto, was a Nazi collaborator and war profiteer? About the fact that a literary fraud was manufactured from her "diary" writings? Would Anne want these matters brought to light—or continue to be hidden in the dark and covered up? What do you think? Really?

laborator? What would she say about Israeli Jews colonizing Palestine and shooting kids who throw rocks? And so on. What would Anne say?

I have copied above only the relevant text, omitting the headings and the bio at the bottom of the one-page release, which is an important part of the release but is old hat for you.

This was the best of all the releases to talk radio producers that I have done this year, beginning in January. I was certain that I would get my foot in the door. I faxed it to 200-plus talk producers in the Midwest and West Coast. It failed.

But then, at the very time when the What Would Anne Frank Say? release was not finding its audience, Arthur Doyle contacted me with his ADL/NYT story. Which has become a NYT story, or more precisely, the Arthur Ochs Sulzberger story. It's become a mano-a-mano. Maybe not. Arthur has all the money, all the press, all the influence. We'll see.

I am not, however, completely without resources myself. I have nothing to lose by facing the truth. Arthur and Abe?—they do. Nothing to lose by admitting I'm wrong where I'm wrong. Abe and Arthur are not so fortunate, not with respect to the issues we are involved with here. No fear that I am going to be shamed—this must be an awful weight on some of my opponents. No need to see my opponents as my enemies—I could lift a few with either of them, and have a good time at it. No need to suppress what I really think, really believe. Is that true for Arthur and Abe? No fear of being found out that I preach one thing and quietly do another.

Those are not extraordinary resources, but they are resources. They have brought us together, Arthur, Abe, and me.

I notice that I am being asked with increasing frequency why I continue to do this work when it is so hard. I'm reminded of a wonderful line from a song I used to hear, maybe in the 1970s. I don't remember the lyric in its entirety, only one line. There were two brothers, and one was killed. The one who lived was carrying his dead brother to some destination. He was asked if the burden was not becoming too heavy. And the brother replied:

"No. He's not heavy. He's my brother."

It occurs to me to think that I feel somewhat the same about carrying this workload. As I go about the work year after year and I'm successful, I go ahead with the work. And when I go along with the work and I am not successful, I go ahead with the work. It's not a burden for me. It's what I do. We all have to work. That appears to have been the original plan.

STRICTLY BUSINESS

Business has picked up a bit. I am steadily paying down my overdue and pay-right-now debts. Last month I reported that these amounted to $3,015. Today they are halved—to $1,401. That's pretty good. I have managed to do that by not investing any money in advertising, promotion, Web programs, equipment, or office help.

Meanwhile, I have no operating capital (the bank balance today is $252). I can't pay my local consultant to clean up the CODOHWeb archives. This was the first influential revisionist site on the World Wide Web. This is the archive that backed up the work I was doing on campus and helped Mr. Sulzberger Jr. realize that the propagation of his world-view was being undermined.

My consultant tells me it will take about twenty hours, or $400, to cut and repair the 7,000-plus broken links on the site, and redesign and remake the Homepage. Knowing from experience how these things go, I am going to operate on the assumption that the work will take thirty hours, not twenty—and will cost $600. It will be well worth it, for all those all over the planet who need to be able to research these archives using workable links and a reorganization of the structure of the site. Can you help?

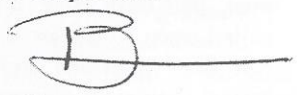
There's no one else.

No one.

OTHER STUFF

We have another dog in the house. My wife was at a street market and bought a Chihuahua puppy from a lady who was carrying it in a coffee mug. It was maybe six weeks old. It was about the size of a small rat, but in the last six weeks has doubled in size and now weighs well over one pound. We named him Peter. Don't know why.

When Irene introduced Peter to the cats, the cats jumped up and ran out the door. The dogs on the other hand were disinterested, not even bothering to smell him. In the end Peter, who is aggressively friendly, has found a comrade in Nikki, one of the cats. They chew on each other's ears, Peter sucks on Nikki's nose, and Nikki swats Peter two and three feet across the tiled floor. It's great fun for them, and great fun to watch. Simple pleasures for simple folk.



Bradley

FRIENDS

Smith's Report is free to those who help in any way. The more support I receive, the more likely it is that I will be able to help create a cultural environment in America where an open debate on the Holocaust story, and thus on the value to Americans of the U.S. alliance with Israel, will be tolerated. Free inquiry, open debate, and intellectual freedom. What an idea!

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